

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and in view of the reasons that follow. Claims 1, 6, 14, 17, 18, and 20 are amended. Claims 1-22 are now pending in this application.

§ 112 Rejections

Claims 8, 13, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite because the use of the term “cell” is alleged to be unclear. This rejection is traversed because the term “cell” is clear and definite.

The rejection states that the term “cell” is defined as an “enclosed cavity.” (Paragraph 3 of the Office Action.) It is respectfully submitted that the term “cell” is not limited to this definition but is broad enough to encompass merely partitioned spaces. Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language has several definitions for “cell” including, for example, “any of various small compartments or bounded areas forming part of a whole.” (See Appendix.) For further clarification, Webster’s further defines a “compartment” to include “a...space marked or partitioned off.” (See Appendix.) Thus, one with ordinary skill in the art would understand the term “cell” to include “a small space marked off as part of a whole.” This is particularly true in light of the specification because the disclosure talks of cushion cells 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, which can make up the primary chamber cell group, according to one embodiment of the present invention. (See paragraphs 0024-0030 of the specification.) These cushion cells are essentially spaces marked off by one or more connected portions 13-17 and 40-44 which make up the primary chamber. Because the term “cell” is not limited to just an “enclosed cavity” and one with ordinary skill in the art would understand the meaning of a “cell,” the term is not indefinite. Thus, claims 8, 13, 19, and 20 are not indefinite for this reason.

Claim 20 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite because the terms “body side panel” and “cabin side panel” were inadvertently switch around in the claim. Claim 20 has been amended to address this oversight.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on 35 U.S.C. 112 is respectfully requested.

Specification

The specification was objected to because of the use of the term “cell.” This objection is traversed for the same reasons as provided above for the 112 rejection. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection are respectfully requested.

Rejection based on Staub

Claims 1-7, 9, 14-15, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,059,312 (“Staub”). The rejection should be withdrawn because Staub fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that “the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers.” Amended independent claims 17 and 18 include a similar feature. Staub does not disclose or suggest this feature. In particular, Staub discloses a panel 6 in which gas flows through a hole 16 and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Staub does not anticipate claims 1 and 17-18 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-7, 9, and 14-15 depend from claim 1 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Staub are respectfully requested.

Rejection based on Lachat

Claims 1-5 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,791,685 (“Lachat”). The rejection should be withdrawn because Lachat fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that “the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers.” Amended independent claim 17 includes a similar feature. Lachat does not disclose or suggest this feature. In particular, Lachat discloses a panel 56a in which

gas flows through a hole 58 and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Lachat does not anticipate claims 1 and 17 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-5 depend from claim 1 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Lachat are respectfully requested.

Rejection based on Wipasuramonton

Claims 1-6, 14, 15, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,279,944 (“Wipasuramonton”). The rejection should be withdrawn because Wipasuramonton fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that “the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers...and...at least one of the primary chamber and the secondary chamber comprises a first panel, wherein the air permeable panel has substantially the same shape as the first panel.” Amended independent claim 17 includes similar features. Wipasuramonton does not disclose or suggest these features. In particular, Wipasuramonton discloses a panel 120 in which gas flows through holes 130 and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Wipasuramonton does not anticipate claims 1 and 17 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-6, 14, 15 depend from claim 1 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Wipasuramonton are respectfully requested.

Rejection based on Abe

Claims 1-9, 13-15, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0145162 (“Abe”). The rejection should be withdrawn because Abe fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that “the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers.” Amended independent claims 17 and 18 include a similar feature. Abe does not disclose or suggest this feature. In particular, Abe discloses a panel 54 in which gas flows through holes 54a and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Abe does not anticipate claims 1, 17, and 18 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-9, 13-15, and 19 depend from either claim 1 or 18 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Abe are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

It is believed that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

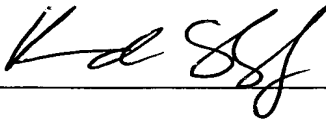
The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required regarding this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. Should no proper payment be enclosed herewith, as by a check or credit card payment form being in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal or even entirely missing, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. If any extensions of time are needed for timely acceptance of papers submitted herewith, Applicant hereby petitions for such extension under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 and authorizes payment of any such extensions fees to Deposit Account No. 19-0741.

Respectfully submitted,

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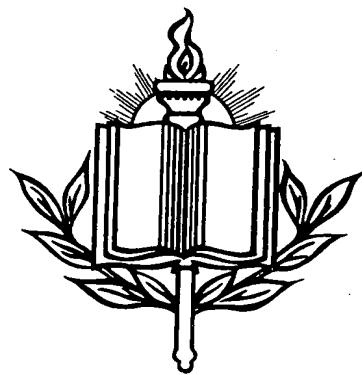
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APPENDIX

Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language



*The dictionary entries are based on the First Edition of *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language**

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NEW YORK/AVENEL, NEW JERSEY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND PERMISSIONS:

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cel-es-tite (sel'it stit'), *n.* a white to pale-blue mineral, strontium sulfate, SrSO₄, occurring in tabular crystals, the principal ore of strontium. Also, **cel-es-tine** (sel'it stin, -stine), *celestine* (*< G Zōlestin < L celestis*), *var. of celestis celestialis*. [*G -in -is*] + *-ite*]
Cel-eu-the-a (sel'ya thē'a), *n.* *Class. Myth.* an epithet of Athena, meaning "she of the road."

cel-, *var. of celi-*. **celiac** (sel'ya), *n.* a girl's given name, form of Cecilia. **cel-i-ac** (sel'ya ak'), *adj.* *Anat.* of, pertaining to, or located in the cavity of the abdomen. Also, **celiac**. [*L coeliac(us) < Gk koiliakós of the belly*. See **celi-**, **-ac**]
celiac disease, *Pathol.* a chronic disturbance of nutrition in young children, characterized by marked abdominal distention, malnutrition, wasting, and the passage of large, white, frothy, and offensive stools containing large quantities of undigested fat.

celiac plexus, *Anat.* See **solar plexus** (def. 1). **cel-i-ba-cy** (sel'ya ba sh; *Brit.* sel'ya lib'ya sh), *n.* 1. state of being unmarried. 2. abstinence by vow from marriage; the **celibacy of priests**. 3. abstinence from sexual relations. [*< L caelibātus*] **celibacy** (sel'ya ba sh), *n.* 1. state of being unmarried. 2. abstinence by vow from marriage; the **celibacy of priests**. 3. abstinence from sexual relations. [*< L caelibātus*] **celibacy** (sel'ya ba sh), *n.* 1. state of being unmarried. 2. abstinence by vow from marriage; the **celibacy of priests**. 3. abstinence from sexual relations. [*< L caelibātus*]

Cé-li-ba-taires, Les (Fr. lē sā lē ba tair'). See **Perish in Their Pride**. **cel-i-bate** (sel'ya bit, -bāt'), *n.* 1. one who remains unmarried, esp. for religious reasons. 2. one who abstains from sexual relations. —*adj.* 3. unmarried. 4. observing or pertaining to sexual abstinence or a religious vow to marry. [*< L caelib- (s. of caelebs) single* + *-ate*]
Cel-i-na (sē lē'nā), *n.* a town in W Ohio. 7659 (1960). **Ce-line** (sē lē'nā), *n.* a girl's given name, French form of Celina.

Cé-line (sē lē'nā), *n.* Louis-Ferdinand (lūw fēr dē nā'nā), (Louis F. Deslouches), 1894-1961, French physician and novelist.
cello-, *var. of cello-*. **celi-o-scope** (sē lē'ō skōp'), *n.* *Med.* celoscope. —**cel-i-o-scopy** (sē lē'ō skōp'ē), *n.* *Med.* celoscopy. —**cel-i-o-to-my** (sē lē'ō tō mē), *n.* *pl. -mies.* *Surg.* laparotomy (def. 2). [**celi-** + *-otomy*]
cell (sel), *n.* 1. a small room, as in a convent or prison. 2. any of various small compartments or bounded areas forming part of a whole. 3. a small group acting as a unit within a larger organization: a local cell of the Communist Party. 4. *Biol.* a usually microscopic plant or animal structure containing nuclear and cytoplasmic material enclosed by a semipermeable membrane and, in plants, a cell wall; the structural unit of plant and animal life. b. a minute cavity or interstice, as in animal or plant tissue. 5. *Entomol.* one of the areas into which the wing of an insect is divided by the veins. 6. *Bot.* the pollen sac of an anther. 7. *Elect.* a device that generates electricity, usually consisting of two different conducting substances placed in an electrolyte. 8. *Physical Chem.* a device for producing electrolysis consisting essentially of the electrolyte, its container, and the electrodes (electrolytic cell). 9. *Aeron.* the gas container of a balloon. 10. *Eccles.* a monastery or nunnery, usually small, dependent on a larger religious house. [*ME cello < ML cell(a) monastic cell, L: room; see CELLA*]. —**cel-like**, *adj.*

cel-la (sel'a), *n.* *pl. cel-lae* (sel'lē). *Archit.* 1. the principal enclosed chamber of a classical temple. 2. the whole central structure of a classical temple behind or within the portico or porticos, including both open vestibules and chambers. Also called **naos**. [*< L storeroom, shrine, akin to cēlare to hide*]
cel-lar (sel'ar), *n.* 1. a room, or set of rooms, for the storage of food, fuel, etc., wholly or partly underground and usually beneath a building. 2. an underground room or story. 3. See **wine cellar**. 4. *Sports.* the lowest position among a group ranked in order of games won: The team was in the cellar for most of the season. —*v.t.* 5. to place or store in a cellar. [*< L cellār(ium) pantry, n. use of neut. of cellārius pertaining to a storeroom; see CELLA, -ary; r. ME celer < AF < L, as above*]. —**cel-lar-less**, *adj.*

cel-lar-age (sel'ar'ij), *n.* 1. cellar space. 2. charges for storage in a cellar. [**CELLAR** + *-age*]
cel-lar-er (sel'ar'ar), *n.* the steward of a monastery. [*L cellār(ius)*, equiv. to *L cellār(ium)* **CELLAR** + *-arius*]. —**cel-lar-er**, *r.* **cel-lar-er** < *AF < LL, as above*
cel-lar-et (sel'ar'et'), *n.* a compartment, cabinet, or stand fitted for wine bottles. Also, **cel-lar-ette**. [**CELLAR** + *-et*]
cel-lar-man (sel'ar'man), *n.* *pl. -men.* one who is in charge of the alcoholic-beverage supply of a hotel or restaurant. [**CELLAR** + *MAN*]

cel-lar sash, a window sash of relatively small size, having two or three lights horizontally arranged.
cell-block (sel'blok'), *n.* a unit of a prison consisting of a number of cells. [**CELL** + *block*]
cell/ divi/sion, *Biol.* the division of a cell in reproduction or growth.

Cel-li-ni (chē lē'nē; *It.* chē lē'nē), *n.* Ben-ve-nu-to (ben'və nū'tō; *It.* ben'və nū'tō), 1500-71, Italian sculptor, metallsmith, and autobiographer.

Celli-ni's ha-lo, heiligen-schein, [named after Benvenuto Cellini, who described the effect]
cel-list (chē lē'st), *n.* one who plays a cello. Also, **cel'list**. Also called **violincellist**. [*short for VIOLINCELLIST*]
cell/ mem-brane, *Biol.* the semipermeable membrane enclosing the protoplasmic material of a cell.

cel-lo (chē lō'), *n.* *pl. -los.* the third largest member of the violin family, seated vertically on the floor between the performer's knees when being played. Also, **cel'lo**, **violin-cello**. [*short for VIOLIN-CELLO*]

cel-lo-bi-ose (sel'ō bi'ōs), *n.* *Biochem.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble disaccharide, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, that is obtained by the

breakdown of cellulose or lichenin and yields glucose upon hydrolysis; used chiefly in bacteriology as a reagent. [**CELLULOSE** + *-ose* + *bi-* + *-ose*]

cel-lol-din (sē lōl'din), *n.* *Microscopy.* a concentrated form of pyroxylin used to embed tissues for cutting and microscopic examination. [**CELLULOSE** + *-ol-* + *-din*]

cel-lu-phane (sel'ya fān'), *n.* 1. a transparent, paperlike product of viscose, impervious to moisture, germs, etc., used to wrap candy, tobacco, etc. —*adj.* 2. of, made of, or resembling cellophane. [formerly trademark]

cel-lu-lar (sel'ya lar), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by cellulose or cells, esp. minute compartments or cavities. [*< NL cellulār(is)*, equiv. to *cellul(a)* live cell (*L: little room; see CELLULE*) + *-aris -ar*]. —**cel-lu-lar-ity** (sel'ya lar'itē), *n.* —**cel-lu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

cel-lu-late (sel'ya lāt'), *adj.* *n.* *pl. -lat-ed, -lat-ing.* —*adj.* 1. cellular. —*v.t.* 2. to form into cells. [*< NL cellul(a)* (see **CELLULAR**) + *-ate*]. —**cel-lu-lar-tion**, *n.*

cel-lu-le (sel'ya lū'), *n.* a minute cell. [*< L cellul(a)* small room. See **CELL**, **-ule**]
cel-lu-lit-tis (sel'ya lit'tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of cellular tissue. [*< NL, equiv. to cellul(a)* (see **CELLULAR**) + *-itis -itis*]

Cel-lu-loid (sel'ya lōid'), *n.* *Trademark.* a substance consisting essentially of soluble guncotton and camphor, usually highly flammable, variously used as a substitute for ivory, vulcanite, etc., and in the manufacture of motion-picture and X-ray film, fountain pens, and numerous other products.

cel-lu-lo-lyt-ic (sel'ya lō lit'ik), *adj.* *Biochem.* (of bacteria or enzymes) capable of hydrolyzing cellulose. [**CELLULOSE** + *-ol-* + *-lytic*]

cel-lu-lose (sel'ya lōs'), *n.* *Biochem.* an inert carbohydrate, the chief constituent of the cell walls of plants, wood, cotton, hemp, paper, etc. [*< NL cellul(a)* live cell (see **CELLULAR**) + *-ose*]. —**cel-lu-lo-s-i-ty** (sel'ya lōs'itē), *n.*

cel-lu-lose ac/etate, *Chem.* any of a group of acetic esters of cellulose, used to make yarns, textiles, non-flammable photographic films, rubber and Celluloid substitutes, etc.
cel-lu-lose nit/rate, *Chem.* any of a group of nitric esters of cellulose, used in the manufacture of lacquers and explosives. Also called **nitrocellulose**.

cel-lu-lose triac/etate, *Chem.* a triacetic ester of cellulose characterized by its resistance to most solvents, used chiefly as a coating in the manufacture of textile fibers.

cel-lu-lo-sic (sel'ya lō'sik), *Chem.* —*adj.* 1. of, containing, or derived from cellulose. —*n.* 2. any cellulose compound or substance. [**CELLULOSE** + *-ic*]
cel-lu-lous (sel'ya lūs), *adj.* full or consisting of cells. [*< NL cellulos(us)*, equiv. to *cellul(a)* live cell (see **CELLULAR**) + *-us -ous*]

cel/l wall, *Biol.* the definite boundary or wall which is usually part of the structure of a biological cell, esp. a plant cell.
cel-lom (sē lōm), *n.* *coelom*.
cel-lo-nav-i-ga-tion (sē lō nav'ā gā'shān, sel'ō-), *n.* See **celestial navigation**. [**CEL(ESTIAL)** + *-o-* + **NAVIGATION**]

cel-lo-scope (sē lō skōp'), *n.* *Med.* an instrument for examining a body cavity. Also, **celoscope**, **celoscope**. [*< Gk kōlō(s) hollow or kōlō(n) a hollow* + *-scope*]
cel-lot-o-my (sē lō tō mē), *n.* *pl. -mies.* *Surg.* herniotomy. [*Gk kēlotomia*, equiv. to *kēle rupture* + *tomia -otomy*]

Cels., *Celsus* (centigrade).
Cel-si-us (sel'sē as, -shē; *for I also Swed.* sel'sē dūs'), *n.* 1. Anders (ān/dash) 1701-44, Swedish astronomer; devised centigrade scale of temperature. 2. a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon; about 27 miles in diameter. —*adj.* 3. centigrade (def. 2).
celt (sel), *n.* *Archaeol.* an ax of stone or metal without perforations or grooves, for hafting. [*< LL *celt(is) chisel, found only in the abl. case celtē (Vulgate, Job XIX, 24)*]

Celt (sel, kelt), *n.* a member of an Indo-European people now represented chiefly by the Irish, Gaels, Welsh, and Bretons. Also, **Kelt**. [*< L Celt(a) (pl.); in Gk Keltai (pl.)*]
Celt., *Celtic*. Also, **Celt**.

Celt-ic (sel'tik, kel'-), *n.* 1. a branch of the Indo-European family of languages including esp. Irish, Scots Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton, which survive now in Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, Wales, and Brittany. —*adj.* 2. of the Celts or their language. Also, **Keltic**. [*< L Celtic(us)*, equiv. to *Celt(a)* the Celts (see **CELT**) + *-icus -ic*]

Celt-ic cross, a cross shaped like a Latin cross and having a ring that intersects each segment of the shaft and crossbar at a point equidistant from their junction. See **illus.** under **cross**.

Celt-i-cism (sel'ti siz'm, kel'-), *n.* 1. a Celtic custom or usage. 2. a liking for Celtic customs. [**CELTIC** + *-ism*]
Celto-, a combining form of **Celt** or **Celtic**: **Celto-Iberian**.

Cel-to-Ger-man-ic (sel'tō jər man'ik, kel'-), *adj.* 1. having the characteristics of both the Celtic and Germanic peoples. 2. pertaining to or designating a style of art developed in northern and western Europe from about the 5th-9th centuries A.D., chiefly characterized by the use of recognizable human or animal motifs elaborated into complex interlaced patterns. Also, **Celtic-Germanic**.

cel-tu-ce (sel'tu'), *n.* an edible, lettuce-like vegetable, *Lactuca sativa asparagifolia*, used raw in salads or cooked. [**CELT** + *LETUCE*]
cel-u-re (sel'ya), *n.* an ornamental canopy, as for a bed or dais. [*ME, equiv. to cel(en) (to) drape (see CELT) + -ure*]

cem-ba-lo (chem'bē lō'), *n.* *pl. -li (-lō')*. *Music.* 1. harpsichord. 2. dulcimer (def. 1). [*< It (clari)-cembalo < L cymbalum cymbal*]. —**cem-ba-list**, *n.*

ce-ment (si men't), *n.* 1. any of various soft, sticky substances that dry hard or stone-like, used esp. for making things adhere. 2. any of various calcined mixtures of clay and limestone, usually combined with an aggregate to form concrete, that are used as a building material. 3. *Petrog.* the compact groundmass surrounding and binding together the fragments of elastic rocks.

4. anything that binds or unites: *Time is the cement of friendship*. 5. *Dentistry.* a hardening, adhesive, plastic substance, used in the repair of teeth for anchoring fillings or inlays, for filling, or for fastening crowns. —*v.t.* 6. to unite by or as by cement: *to cement stones to form a wall*; *Time cements friendship*. 7. to coat or cover with cement: *to cement a floor*. —*v.i.* 8. to become cemented; join together or unite; cohere. [*< L cēmentum*, *var. of caementum* (sing. of *caementa* unprocessed cuttings from the quarry, i.e., rough stone and chips), *var. of caementum*, equiv. to *caedi-* (s. of *caedere* to cut) + *-mentum -ment*; r. *ME cyment < OF ciment*]. —**ce-ment-er**, *n.* —**ce-ment-less**, *adj.*

ce-ment-a-tion (sē mon tāt'shān, -men-, sem'an-), *n.* 1. act, process, or result of cementing. 2. *Metal.* the heating of two substances in contact in order to effect some change in one of them, esp. the formation of steel by heating iron in powdered charcoal. [**CEMENT** + *-ation*]

ce-ment-ite (si men'tit), *n.* *Metal.* a carbide, Fe₃C, found as a constituent of steel and cast iron, sometimes having part of its iron replaced by other metals, as manganese. [**CEMENT** + *-ite*]

ce-ment-i-tious (sē men tish'as), *adj.* having the properties of a cement. [**CEMENT** + *-itious*]
ce-ment/ steel, *Metal.* steel produced by the cementation of wrought iron or mild steel. Also called **converted steel**.

ce-ment-um (si men'tam), *n.* *Dentistry.* the bone-like tissue which forms the outer surface of the root of the tooth. See **diag.** under **tooth**. [*< L, var. of caementum rough stone; see CEMENT*]

ce-me-te-ri-al (sem'i tēr'ē al), *adj.* of or pertaining to a cemetery or to burial. [**CEMETERY** + *-ial*]
ce-me-ter-y (sem'i tēr'ē), *n.* *pl. -ter-ies.* an area set apart for or containing graves or tombs, esp. one which is not a churchyard; burial ground; graveyard. [*< LL cōemētērium*] *Gk kōimētērion* a sleeping place, equiv. to *kōimē-* (var. s. of *kōimān* to put to sleep) + *-terion* suffix of locality]

cen., 1. central. 2. century.
cen-a-cle (sen'ā kel), *n.* the room where the Last Supper took place. [*< F cénacle < LL cēnacul(um)*, dim. of *L cēna* dinner, meal]

Ce-nae-an (sē nē'an), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Zeus: so called because of a temple in his honor on Cenaeum.
Ce-nae-um (sē nē'am), *n.* (in ancient geography) a NW promontory of Euboea.

Cen-chri-as (sen'kri'as), *n.* *Class. Myth.* a son of Poseidon and Pirene mistakenly killed by Artemis. **Cen-ci** (chen'chē), *n.* *Be-a-tri-ce* (be'trē'che), 1577-1599, Italian particle whose life is the subject of various novels and poems.

Cen-ci, The (chen'chē), a verse tragedy (1819) by Shelley.
-cene, *var. of ceno-* as final element of a compound word: **pleistocene**.

ce-nes-the-sia (sē nē's thē'shē, -zhē a, -zhā, sen'tis-), *n.* *Psychol.* coenesthesia. Also, **ce-nes-the-sia** (sē nē's thē'sis, sen'tis-).

Ce-nis (sē nē'), *n.* *Mont.* a mountain pass between SE France and Italy, in the Alps. 8834 ft. high.
ceno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "new," "recent," used in the formation of compound words: **cenogenesis**. [*comb. form repr. Gk kainós*]

ceno-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "common," used in the formation of compound words: **cenobite**. Also, **coeno-**. [*< Gk koino-*, comb. form of *koinós*]

ce-no-bite (sē'nā bit', sen'ā-), *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or community. Also, **coenobite**. [*< LL coenobit(a)*, equiv. to *coenob-* (*< Gk koinobit(a)*), equiv. to *koino* together, equiv. to *koino* -*ceno-* + *-bit-* + *-os* *adj. suffix* + *-ita -ite*]. —**ce-no-bit-ic** (sē'nā bit'ik, sen'ā-), *adj.* —**ce-no-bit-i-cal**, **ce-no-bi-an** (sē'nā bi'an), *adj.* —**ce-no-bit-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**ce-no-bit-ism** (sē'nā bi'tiz am, sen'ā-), *n.*

ce-no-ge-ne-sis (sē'nā jē'nē'sis, sen'ā-), *n.* *Biol.* development of an individual which does not repeat the phylogeny of its race, stock, or group (opposed to **palingenesis**). Also, **caenogenesis**, **kenogenesis**. [*cf. ceno-* + *genesis*]. —**ce-no-ge-net-ic** (sē'nā jē net'ik, sen'ā-), *adj.* —**ce-no-ge-net-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ce-no-taph (sen'ā tāf', -tāt'), *n.* a sepulchral monument erected in memory of a deceased person whose body was buried elsewhere. [*< L cenotaph(ium)* < *Gk kenotaphion*, equiv. to *kenō(s)* empty + *taphion* (tāph'os) tomb + *-ion* dim. suffix)] —**ce-no-taph-ic** (sen'ā tāf'ik), *adj.*

Ce-no-zo-ic (sē'nā zō'ik, sen'ā-), *Geol.* —*adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to the present era, beginning 70,000,000 years ago and characterized by the appearance of mammals. See **table** under **era**. —*n.* 2. the Cenozoic era or group of systems. Also, **Cainozoic**. [*cf. ceno-* + *zō* (def. 1) + *-ic*]

cense (sens), *v.t.* **censed**, **cens-ing**. to burn incense near or in front of; perfume with incense. [*aph. var. of INCENSE*]

cen-ser (sen'sar), *n.* a container in which incense is burned. [*ME < AF, aph. var. of INCENSE* < *ML incensārium*. See **INCENSE**]. —**cen-ser-less**, *adj.*

cen-sor (sen'sar), *n.* 1. an official who examines books, plays, news reports, motion pictures, radio programs, etc., for the purpose of suppressing parts deemed objectionable on moral, political, military, or other grounds. 2. any person who supervises the manners or morality of others. 3. an adverse critic or auditor. 4. (in the ancient Roman republic) either of two officials who kept the register or census of the citizens, let public contracts, and supervised manners and morals. 5. (in early Freudian dream theory) the force which represses ideas, impulses, and feelings, and prevents them from entering consciousness in their original, undisguised forms. —*v.t.* 6. to examine and report on as a censor. 7. to delete (a word or passage of text) in order to protect its capacity as a censor. [*< L, equiv. to cēns(ere)* (to) assess, estimate value, rate + *-or*]. —**cen-sor-a-ble**, *adj.* —**cen-so-ri-al** (sen sō'ri al, -sōr'), *adj.* —**cen-so-ri-an**, *adj.*



Censor



Cello

